

OPEC financial experts meet

VIENNA, Feb. 14 (Agencies). — The Economic Commission of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) met for new price discussions here today, but officials said there was no early prospect of ending the price dispute which has disrupted OPEC unity.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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King Hussein: Jordan, Syria determined on ultimate confederation

IRAN (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein has indicated both Jordan and Syria are now determined to go ahead to an ultimate confederation that can serve as a rallying point for Arabs in the area.



NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR -- Richard S. Parker, who will be U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, arrives at Beirut airport Sunday night escorted by security guards. At left is U.S. Charge d'Affaires George Lane. (AP wirephoto).

Vance: Soviet Union has prominent role in Middle East peace efforts

DAMASCUS, Feb. 14 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was quoted here today as saying that the Soviet Union had a prominent role to play in the Middle East peace conference.

Interviewed in Washington, the secretary of state said he would sound out the views of those concerned in the Middle East crisis and the leaders of these countries would later visit the United States for talks about a resumed Geneva conference.

"In these circumstances, it is difficult to make any progress. But we realise that recognising the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people will be crucial for any peaceful settlement," he added.

Peace force throws ring around refugee camps near Beirut

BEIRUT, Feb. 14, (R). — Prospects for a speedy return to normal life in Lebanon were left in doubt today after new trouble in Beirut.

The peace force concentrations were around Sabra and Shatila -- crowded Palestinian camps in the southwest outskirts -- and around Fakhani, where Mr. Arafat has his headquarters.

Some observers in Beirut have described Israel's anger over the presence of the Syrians as out of proportion with the size of the force around Nabatiyeh, a bustling market town.

Egyptian students defy ban on demonstration

CAIRO, Feb. 14 (R). — About 100 Egyptian students today defied the ban on strikes and staged a noisy anti-government demonstration in the city.

These also attacked President Anwar Sadat's open-door economic policy, shouting "injustice began after infiah (open-door policy)!"

Assad off to Romania Khleifawi to visit Moscow

DAMASCUS, Feb. 14 (R). — Syria's President Hafez Assad is to leave for Romania tomorrow in the middle of a month of intensive Middle East diplomacy.

According to speculation here Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam may go to the U.S. next month, but informed diplomatic sources said nothing had been decided on this yet.

Young's remarks on pose thorny problem

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AFP). — The new United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Drew Young, has overnight become the most controversial official of the new administration.

posing President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance the same kind of problems caused the Ford administration by one of Mr. Young's predecessors at the U.N.

Kissinger for Carter

here yesterday from his Georgia home base, Plains, for a talk with Mr. Young on the latter's return from Africa indicated Mr. Carter's awareness of the impact of such remarks as Mr. Young's charge that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "had put a burden on Britain's back, then abandoned it" over Rhodesia.

Such an amendment could be made at next month's meeting in Cairo of the Palestinian National Council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile, he said.

Waldheim consults with Kreisky on PLO peace document

VIENNA, Feb. 14, (R). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrived here today to discuss fresh peace initiatives in the Middle East and Cyprus with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Officials said Dr. Waldheim, who flew here from Geneva after visits to Middle Eastern capitals and Nicosia, would sound out Dr. Kreisky on a document he received from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which, according to the Austrian chancellor, contained "a total change of policy."

The newspaper of Dr. Kreisky's ruling Socialist Party, Arbeiter Zeitung, reported that the PLO would accept a limited Palestinian state made up of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The document, as published Sunday by the Austrian newspaper Arbeiter Zeitung, said that a Palestinian mini-state and Israel could coexist in peace.

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NEWS FOCUS

Black Rhodesian guerrillas train against white rule, but they still lack unity

By Alan Cowell

LUSAKA, Feb. 14 (R). — The young black Rhodesians wore ragged clothes and some slept fitfully in the airport lounge, on their way towards becoming nationalist guerrilla fighters.

Their ages ranged from 15 to the late twenties, and when they glanced at white men it was with suspicion, tinged with deep hostility.

The recruits, on their way to training camps after growing up in their homeland under white minority rule, provided evidence of a new and significant drive to swell the ranks of the guerrilla armies.

The young men had left home to join Mr. Joshua Nkomo's ZANU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union), one of the two main guerrilla movements, which has a recruiting office in Francistown, Botswana.

According to diplomatic sources, plane loads of recruits have, in recent months, poured through the airport here on their way to join Mr. Nkomo's army.

Exact figures for the size of the guerrilla fighting forces are not available. But the recruitment drive could, in future, boost Mr. Nkomo's army from its present strength, estimated by Western intelligence sources at under 1,000.

A similar recruitment effort is believed to be underway among the ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) forces, who are based in Mozambique and whose spokesman is Mr. Robert Mugabe.

Rhodesian blacks have also a "Patriotic Front" army backed by black Africa's "front-line" states (Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola) and by the influential National Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

A meeting of the committee, which has just ended here, decided that henceforth all military and other aid to nationalist forces inside and outside Rhodesia would be channelled through the front.

This greatly helped the alliance in implementing its threats of intensified guerrilla warfare following the failure of Anglo-American attempts to promote a peaceful settlement in Rhodesia.

Western intelligence sources said Soviet, Chinese and Cuban advisers were involved in efforts to step up the pace of training of guerrillas.

Advanced weapons are beginning to reach the guerrillas, the sources said.

Advanced weapons are beginning to reach the guerrillas, the sources said. One secret resolution adopted by the National Liberation Committee called for the opening up of new fronts "to stretch the enemy forces" and urged the "front-line" states to help with the new strategy.

But despite these indications that intensified warfare is in the offing, the white-officered Rhodesian army is killing many guerrillas and the nationalists themselves will have problems in quickly increasing the level of fighting.

"In the past, we have thought in terms of a quick victory. Now we will have to settle in for a longer war, one that could last up to five years," one Patriotic Front official said.

A potential obstacle is the continuing lack of military and political unity between the two wings of the front.

ZANU and ZAPU guerrillas fought each other in armed clashes in camps in Tanzania last year, and have yet to be reunited.

According to nationalist sources, efforts to bring them together, launched last month in Maputo, will not be aimed at immediate unification.

"In the past, people have tried for unity, total unity, straight away. This has proved to be impossible so we will go for realistic, step-by-step approach, reaching agreement where we can and making sure our differences do not get out of hand until we can solve them," the sources said.

A likely first step would be to coordinate the activities of the two armies, ZAPU, operating from Zambia and Botswana, and ZANU, the larger force, from Mozambique.

ZANU and ZAPU seem to be far from their objective of eventual political integration. They both received a body-blow last month when Mr. Jason Moyo, ZAPU's military overlord and a key "link-man" with ZANU, was assassinated by a parcel bomb here.

"I don't think I will ever find a friend like him in ZAPU again," said one senior ZANU official who had worked with Mr. Moyo closely on earlier unity efforts.

The situation has been complicated by a series of allegations by two other nationalists, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who do not have "front-line" backing because they are not members of the Patriotic Front.

A representative of Mr. Sithole told the National Liberation Committee that ZANU was split between pro-Sithole

and pro-Mugabe guerrillas -- a division that had led to widespread racial bloodletting in Mozambique and Tanzania.

The claims, both denied by Mr. Mugabe's aides, coincided with reports from Western intelligence sources that pro-Sithole fighters, low in number, have fled from Mozambique, some of them heading for Zaire.

The "front-line" states, and the OAU, are trying to promote greater unity among the nationalists, seeking to make the Patriotic Front the spearhead of black Rhodesian efforts to bring down the government of Premier Ian Smith without rivalries.

This is unlikely to happen overnight. ZANU is still a party of disparate elements, whose activities over recent years have been marked by intense internal disputes.

Mr. Smith, for his part, can be expected to try to widen the gap between the bishop, the only nationalist now operating inside Rhodesia where he can campaign for support, and the Patriotic Front, based externally and without a unified voice inside the territory.

China wants U.S. Pacific presence to counter USSR

By Rene Flipo

PEKING, Feb. 14 (AFP). — China wants the United States to maintain a strong military presence in the Pacific to counter Soviet attempts to gain influence in the area, the official press indicated here last week.

This position had been expressed or suggested by Chinese officials in private talks with foreign visitors, but it had never been reflected so clearly in the official press.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted a statement made recently at a symposium held in Manila by U.S. Naval Commander-in-Chief for the Pacific Thomas Killebrew.

Approximately, NCNA said the commander "held that the United States must maintain its military strength in the Pacific to cope with that of the Soviet Union."

Observers here stressed that the NCNA dispatch referred to the U.S. naval forces and not to the American army.

The Chinese position on American ground forces has been expressed many times: No country has the right to base troops on the territory of other countries.

Peking remains inflexible on this point in the cases of South

ECONOSCOPE By Jawad Ahmad

Is it feasible to make feasibility studies?

There is certainly a wide interest by Arab businessmen in feasibility studies. "Hey, let's make a feasibility study on that," you would hear everybody saying.

The proliferation of consulting firms which charge handsome fees for these studies is an indication of their wide popularity. Is this a healthy development which should be encouraged?

Five years ago we used to complain of the arbitrary methods of carrying out business activities. Rationalisation of these activities seemed like the panacea of all the troubles faced by businessmen.

In those days only government projects were subjected to feasibility studies. Most of them were done by foreign consulting firms which charged very high fees; they were either accepted at face value or shelved until they became obsolete.

Arab economists and technicians have the skills, to make these studies. Feasibility is covered by certain tricks, and, once uncovered, it all becomes simple.

Well, so now we can make those studies which once were the privileged work of the elite. The price of carrying them out is not as detrimental as it used to be, because you do not have to pay a local as much as a foreigner.

I would like to say that there is no necessary correlation between the number of feasibility studies and the degree of business rationality. Such studies do have their statistical and methodological shortcomings which make them less than perfect substitutes to common sense.

Market analysis, for instance, is of ten based on hyperbolic time-series which render any future prediction vulnerable. Moreover, probability estimates are based on the supposition of normal distribution, which is in most cases a heroic assumption.

Therefore, the whole business of feasibility, if half-baked, will be nothing more than guesstimation on the wrong grounds. Why pay money to get someone else's wrong prediction if the prediction is derived from the stars?

This however does not mean that feasibility studies cannot be useful. You one must remember that they can be biased, and that the maker of a feasibility study can always direct it to where the customer wants it to go.

Unless feasibility studies are taste once in a while for their validity an sound predictions, they will become another luxury service. There are many things which we brag about, but down we do not believe.

Let's have feasibility studies, but let's be on our guard.

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THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN

Expresses its deep sympathy at the sad death of HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALYA and announces the cancellation of the performances of Japanese traditional dance and music originally scheduled for Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Base to build on

The three-day session of the General Commission of the Euro-Arab dialogue held in Tunis last week ended, predictably, with a clear divergence of opinion between the Arabs and the Europeans on what the dialogue is supposed to be all about. The Arab effort to give the dialogue a more political tone was unsuccessful. The Europeans stood firm on their previous declarations, which use the usual vague and therefore, in the context of precise peace needs, necessarily meaningless terms about "Palestinian rights".

The dialogue goes on, though, and the Arabs will rightly try again to have the Europeans take up the political aspect of the Arab World's aspirations. In fact, the Europeans have spoken about the Middle East with good intentions, and thus it remains in the long-term interest of the Arabs to use the dialogue as a vehicle to exchange favours. While the EEC states are clearly unwilling to take a more forceful or precise stand on the question of Palestinian rights, they have made clear their opposition to Israeli settlements and their "concern" about the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territory. They have also come out against any unilateral alteration of the status of Jerusalem, and have gone so far as to say that "a solution to the conflict in the Middle East will be possible only if the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to give effective expression to its national identity is translated into fact."

These are the normal vague, sweeping phrases that we have grown accustomed to hearing from the West, but it must be admitted that the above words are more than one could reasonably have expected to hear a decade ago. Vague and ephemeral as they may be, they are also a step forward from the days when the West looked upon the Palestinians as a refugee problem to be solved by sending more tents or food.

If the Euro-Arab dialogue has come up with this much, then it should not be considered a failure from the political angle that we in the Arab World like to view it. What we have from the EEC is perhaps insufficient, but it is something to build on.

The Europeans are primarily interested in the Euro-Arab dialogue as a means to increase technical, economic and financial ties between the two blocs of nations, if only to formalise and institutionalise that great increase in commercial ties that has been registered in the past four years. This is something the Arabs are already interested in doing for both economic and geo-political reasons, because a strong Arab-European partnership makes political, economic and military sense to both sides. The next logical step therefore is for the Euro-Arab dialogue to build upon the base that has been created, and to take concrete steps to translate its policy statements into action.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

One Jordanian daily Monday commented on the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Middle East, while a second daily took up the declarations of His Majesty King Hussein, on the integration steps underway between Jordan and Syria.

AL RA'I, under the heading "Discovering flexibility", says that both the Arabs and the Israelis are convinced, each for different reasons, that the U.S. position on the Middle East crisis is the only important factor for both parties.

It seems that Mr. Vance's visit is concerned with looking for more flexibility from the Palestinians, even after their giving up of the idea of a democratic state in the whole of Palestine and accepting, instead, one to be set up only in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a position partly revealed by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, United Nations' General Secretary.

This only means, the paper adds, that the U.S. is asking the Palestinians for even more concessions and to accept a project similar to the Allon plan.

This new U.S. position is more dangerous, the paper says, than its previous position of ignoring the existence of the legitimate and also representative of the Palestinian people, for if new concessions are made as a price for the reconvening of the Geneva conference there will remain nothing for the Arabs to bargain with at the conference.

With this in mind, it seems that the freezing of the discussions on the formation of a Palestinian government and of the convening of the Palestinian National Council is a result of

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		AMMAN AIRPORT		VOICE OF AMERICA	
Channel 3 & 6:	9:20 Reportage	Arrivals:	Departures:	GMT	18:00
6:00 Quran	10:15 Arabic series	7:30 Baghdad (IA)	8:00 Beirut	03:00	The Breakfast Show: 03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
6:05 Cartoons	Channel 6:	8:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi	8:45 Beirut (MEA)	06:30	03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
6:30 Walt Disney	7:30 The last of the Baskets	9:50 Kuwait (KAC)	10:15 Kuwait (KAC)	17:00	03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
8:00 News in Arabic	9:20 Rich man poor man	10:40 Karachi, Kuwait (BA)	10:30 Cairo	17:30	03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
Channel 3:	10:00 News in English	11:15 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)	11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam		03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
7:30 Arabic series	10:15 Hawaii 5-0	12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)	11:25 London (BA)		03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
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		17:15 Paris, Rome	19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok		03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
		17:20 Copenhagen, Frankfurt	19:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi, Jeddah		03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
		18:10 Madrid, Athens	21:00 Doha, Muscat, Dubai (Alitalia)		03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
		18:15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)			03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
		19:40 Beirut (MEA)			03:30, 04:00, 05:00 and 06:00 GMT; News, 18:30 Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 03:30, 04:30 and 05:30 GMT; 19:30 An informal presentation of popular music with feature reports and interviews, ans-20:15 News Roundup, Reports, Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary, 21:30
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RADIO JORDAN		USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS		BBC RADIO	
(On 854 KHZ)		Ambulance (government) Tel. 76111		14:30 Talkabout	
7:00 Morning melodies	15:00 Concert hour	Civil defence rescue 24291-4		15:00 Radio Newsreal	
7:30 News	16:00 Old favourites	Fire headquarters 22696		15:15 Outlook	
7:40 News reports	16:30 Easy listening	First aid, fire, police 19		16:00 News; Commentary	
8:00 Sign off	17:00 Mail bag	Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-3		16:15 Lord Peter Winsor	
8:00 Sign off	17:45 Pop session	Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-8		Clouds of Witness	
12:00 Pop session	18:00 News summary	Police headquarters 39141		The World Today	
13:05 Pop session	18:05 Arabs in history	Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help 31111, 37777		17:00 News	
14:00 News	18:20 Sing it again			17:09 Books and Writers	
14:10 Radio magazine	18:30 News			17:30 Take One	
14:30 Special feature	19:10 News reports			17:45 Sports Round-up	
	19:30 Sign off			18:00 News; News about Britain	
				18:15 Radio Newsreal	
EMERGENCIES		Cultural Centres		18:30 Talkabout	
Doctors:	Lubna (44944)	American Centre (USIS) Tel. 41820		19:00 Outlook; News Summary	
Amman:	Hindi (24422)	British Council 36147-9		19:42 Stock Market Report	
Issa Abu Haidar (38670)	Irbid:	French Cultural Centre 37099		19:45 One Piano, Four Hands	
Tayseer Saadi (77636)	Nabulsi	Goethe Institute 41988		20:00 News; 24 hours	
	Zarqa:	Soviet Cultural Centre 44203		The Pleasure's Yours	
	Abu Leil	Amman Municipal Library 36111		19:15 Ulster 77	
	Royal			21:30 Farming World	
	Fathi Abu Aqab			22:00 News; The World Today	
				22:25 Financial News	
Pharmacies:	Talal (25021)			22:35 Aria	
Amman:	Tower (2128)			23:00 Sports Round-up	
Jabal Hashimi (51699)	Khayyam (41541)			23:00 News; Commentary	
Nihad (30844)	Nabda (63003)			23:15 Nature Notebook	

محروصه القهل

Palestinian talks with Jordan will succeed

Abu Mazen tells Al Dustour

AMMAN (R). — A Palestinian leader was quoted as saying that the Palestinians expected planned relations with Jordan to succeed.

Abu Mazen is in Amman as a member of a Palestinian delegation bringing condolences to His Majesty King Hussein on the death of Her Majesty the late Queen Ailya.

He was quoted as saying that the Palestinian National Council was the only competent authority to decide on Palestinian participation in a resumed Geneva conference.

"But the question will only be discussed after the Palestine Liberation Organisation receives an invitation to attend," he added.

On Arab coordination, Abu Mazen said "the Arab nation should understand that in the eyes of the United States, Israel comes first. Therefore this nation should mobilise not only its military weapons for the battle but all its potential, including economic power, oil and money invested abroad."



His Majesty King Hussein Monday welcomes Qatar's Minister of Social and Labour Affairs Ali Al Ansari, in Amman to pay his condolences on the death of Queen Ailya on behalf of his country's ruler Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani. (JNA photo).

Mourners continue to arrive King Hussein receives Queen Sophia of Spain

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein received at the Royal Court Sunday Queen Sophia of Spain, who offered her condolences and those of King Juan Carlos on the death of the late Queen Ailya.

King Hussein also received a Lebanese delegation which offered its condolences in the name of Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. The delegation included Speaker of the Lebanese House of Representatives Kamel As'ad, Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss and a number of house members.

The King said Jordan and Lebanon were linked by strong relations and had the same fate and aspirations. He hoped Lebanon would surmount its difficulties and achieve stability and security.

Former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam also called on the King Sunday.

On Monday, Sheikh Tahoun Ibn Mohammad Al Nbayyan, Governor of the eastern province of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Mr. Ali Al Ansari, Qatari Minister of Social and Labour Affairs, offered their condolences to the King in the name of Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Nhaiyan of the UAE and Sheikh Khalifah bin Hamad Al Thani, ruler of Qatar, respectively.

Cables of sympathy were received from President Yen Chia-kan, Prime Minister Ching Ching-kuo, Foreign Minister Shao Chang-huan and Economics Minister Y.S. Sun, all of nationalist China, as well as Dawwod Hsu, President of the Chinese Moslem Association.

Desert c'ttee ends meeting

AMMAN (JNA). — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee for the Development of the Desert has recommended the strengthening of present resources in order to further develop pastures in both countries and the setting up of an independent and specialised working system in each country for the improvement of pastures and livestock and the provision of green, concentrated fodder and water resources for livestock.

Concluding its meeting in Damascus over the weekend, the committee also recommended close cooperation between the two countries' associations in sheep fattening, provision of fodder and the exporting of surplus livestock in either country to the other according to need.

The committee further recommended setting up pasture reserves for the conservation of certain kinds of important and rare grazing plants, threatened by extinction.

The joint committee is due to meet again in Amman in mid-March.

Antiquities team returns from Marrakesh

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian delegation to the Arab Antiquities conference, led by Director of Antiquities Ya'qoub al-Sayid, returned here Monday after participating in a 10-day visit which started in Marrakesh, Morocco, on Feb. 1.

The delegation submitted to the conference a comprehensive report on the activities of the Department of Antiquities, the excavations it has carried out and its relations with the various foreign archaeological missions which have operated in Jordan.

The report also included a review of the joint activities carried out between the University of Jordan and the Antiquities Department and their cooperation in this field.

The Arab Antiquities conference convenes every two years in one of the Arab countries to assess and discuss archaeological activities in the Arab world.

Minister visits housing projects in Amman area

AMMAN (JNA). — The Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Mr. Ibrahim Ayoub, Monday made an inspection tour of all housing projects under implementation in the Amman area.

The tour included the Marj Al Hamam housing project, 15 kms southwest of here. A total of 114 apartment units are under construction, and due for completion within the next two months at a total cost of JD 500,000.

Mr. Ayoub also visited the Wananat housing project — comprising 50 apartment units for Natural Resources Authority employees — and the Northern Hashimi housing project, which consists of 300 apartment units now completed and awaiting distribution to their beneficiaries.

He followed it by a visit to the Marka housing project, which includes 1,000 housing units due to be completed in early 1978.

The Director General of the Housing Corporation, Mr. Hamdallah Nabulsi, accompanied him on his tour.

Dajani leaves for Egyptian trade talks

AMMAN (Agencies). — The Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Najmedin Dajani, Sunday left here for Cairo for talks on expansion of trade between the two countries and on the trade protocol concluded in 1967.

The Ministry's Under Secretary, Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas, who accompanied Dr. Dajani, is expected to leave for Khartoum after the Cairo talks to attend a meeting of the Sudanese-Jordanian Joint Economic Commission.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

Foreign Currency	Official Rate	Market Rate
U.K. sterling	570.0	576.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	138.7	139.1
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	132.5	132.9
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.7	37.9
Saudi riyal	94.6	94.8
Lebanese pound	108.9	109.8
Syrian pound	81.9	82.2
Iraqi dinar	940.0	945.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1.152	1.159
Egyptian pound	470.0	480.0
Libyan dinar	790.0	800.0
UAE dirham	85.5	86.0

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — A royal decree was issued approving the appointment of Mr. Kamal Al Hmud, Jordan's Ambassador in Moscow, as Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry as of March 16.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh received in his office Monday the chairman and members of the Jordanian Press Association. The positive results of the recent visit to Damascus by a delegation headed by the association's chairman were discussed, as well as the question of advancing journalism in Jordan, discussed during a recent meeting of the association council with premier Mudar Badran.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Gbaleb Barakat Sunday met with representatives of the consultants currently preparing a project to improve the Ma'in mineral springs for touristic purposes.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf received in his office Monday morning the nationalist Chinese ambassador to Jordan.

* AMMAN. — The acting secretary general of the foreign ministry Monday received the Soviet ambassador to Jordan.

* AMMAN. — Public security sources said that King Hussein Bridge will be reopened as of Tuesday.

* AMMAN. — The municipal loans fund has agreed to lend the Ma'in municipality the sum of JD 2,000 for the completion of schools and health units in the village.

* DAMASCUS. — Jordan will receive 10,000 tons of barley and 5,000 tons of wheat from Syria this week as the first batch of a total of 30,000 tons of barley and 10,000 tons of wheat bought by Jordan from Syria.

* AMMAN. — Minister of Public Works Said Bino and Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat, Public Security Director, Monday inspected the new rehabilitation centre which is being built at Suwaqa to the south of Amman.

Arab satellite project to be discussed today

AMMAN (JNA). — Arab ministers of communications are due to meet in Cairo Tuesday to resume discussion on implementation of the Arab satellite project and on working out a master plan for an Arab institution for space communications.

Jordanian Minister of Communications Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Monday left here at the head of a delegation to attend the conference.

Mr. Al Rawabdeh said he will also discuss with his Egyptian counterpart possible Jordanian exemption from charges paid to Egypt for mail transportation by Egyptian vessels to and from Aqaba.



Communications Minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh sits between members of his delegation at Amman airport Monday. The action later left for Cairo to attend a satellite telecommunication conference. (JNA photo).

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Sale will be held between 9-1 & 3-6 p.m. on Feb. 15, 1977.

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Land shortages haunt Indonesia's countless inhabitants

MAKARTIJAYA, Indonesia (C-SM) — Outboard motor fumes mix with the steamy haze as the narrow boat skims along. Overhead a canvas canopy fights off the tropical sun.

The boat is heading for Makartijaya, a new village 45 kms. upriver from Palembang, the nearest major city. This is the Ujung Delta of Sumatra, one of the 13,000 islands that make up the Republic of Indonesia, the most heavily populated country in Southeast Asia. And that is the rub: Although Indonesia has 130 million people, many parts of the archipelago, like Makartijaya, are uncrowded.

Eight years ago, in fact, there was nothing here but hot tidal swampland. But today, along the canals that lead back from the Musi River, there are five new villages. About 3,000 people call this place home. Paths stretching along the canal banks are lined with huts, shops and small cultivated areas.

Many of the families here once lived hundreds of miles away on crowded East Java or Bali, where they were poor landless labourers. They remain poor, even as they struggle to produce rice, corn and cassava, but now they hold some hope for their futures because they own their own land.

The people of Makartijaya are homesteaders, some of nearly 50,000 families that have been resettled on such relatively underpopulated islands as Sumatra and Kalimantan (Borneo) since the country began a programme in 1969 to relieve overpopulation, improve the lot of the landless poor and politically integrate the

outer islands.

The programme provides each family of homesteaders with land, seed, a basic \$300 house and 18 months of free food. It is called transmigration and was first experimented with by Dutch colonialists in 1906.

But transmigration on a scale large enough to solve the population problem in places like Java, experts say, would be enormously expensive, costing up to \$4,000 per family.

Then there is the land reclamation problem. The government seeks to reclaim 10,000 sq. kms. of swampland (the country may have as many as 50,000 sq. kms. in all) for agriculture by means of dredging and a system of new canals to drain the marshes at low tide and to irrigate them with fresh water at high tide.

But the reclamation target for the country's second five-year plan (1974 to 1979) has been lowered to 2,500 sq. kms. Officials say difficulties in buying needed dredging equipment are behind the cutback. Independent experts, however, say the retrenchment is more likely due to an unforeseen \$6-billion-to-\$10-billion debt caused by the financial mismanagement of the state oil company, Pertamina.

For the first time last year the World Bank stepped in to support the transmigration programme with a \$30 million loan for a project in Sumatra.

Experts say the 170,000 sq. kms. of cultivable land in Indonesia theoretically can be doubled if an agricultural base is built in the outer islands, if new crops can be found, and if

settlers are taught new farming methods.

Even as these projects continue, however, the population back on Java — already 75 million people — grows by as many as 2 million a year as people exchange the isolation of rural Sumatra and Kalimantan for the hope of a job and better life around Jakarta.

Government regulations bar migration to Jakarta except by those who can show they have jobs, shelter and money for a return trip. Yet the city's population is said to grow by more than 150,000 persons a year. By most estimates, Jakarta now holds at least 5 million people.

Jakarta is perhaps best characterized by its crowded and unpaved kampungs, or "urban villages". Up to one sq. km. of them are added annually, while the existing ones become still more crowded.

From December to March high water levels along the city's rivers and the Java sea-front mix with rainfall from the west monsoon. Mud clogs walkways and narrow streets. Floods pour into first-floor dwellings.

To try to cope with the problem, Jakarta municipal authorities also have been busy with a programme of their own, again with World Bank assistance.

The city's governor, Ali Saididin, has pioneered an approach designed to make a little go a long way. With only about \$4.25 million a year available to tackle its enormous population problems, the city has opted for improved transportation, sanitation and flood control rather than a massive

new housing programme or urban renewal.

Since 1969, 165 kampungs covering 43 sq. kms. and affecting about 2 million persons have been improved to one degree or another, according to official statistics.

But there are those who see dangers in the kampung improvement programme. Some economists familiar with the Jakarta situation are concerned that continued improvement may tend to push the city's poorer residents into new zones of squalid housing still farther from downtown.

As land values rise because of such projects, impoverished persons desperate for income sometimes subrent what property they have to those more prosperous and then move themselves farther out. There they build new shelters in unimproved areas.

Meanwhile, the programme has been unable to help many of the poorest — the landless migrants who flock to Jakarta in the hope that even odd jobs will give them a better living than precarious seasonal farm labour.

The answer to the problem, however, say economists, lies back where the migrants are coming from — in the countryside. They point to projects such as the Jatiluhur Irrigation Authority, across the dusty Jakarta Plain in Western Java, which also is financed in part by a World Bank credit.

This massive water management project affects 3 million people and unifies 11 river basins. It also helps increase the vital food supply by supporting two rice crops a year instead of one.

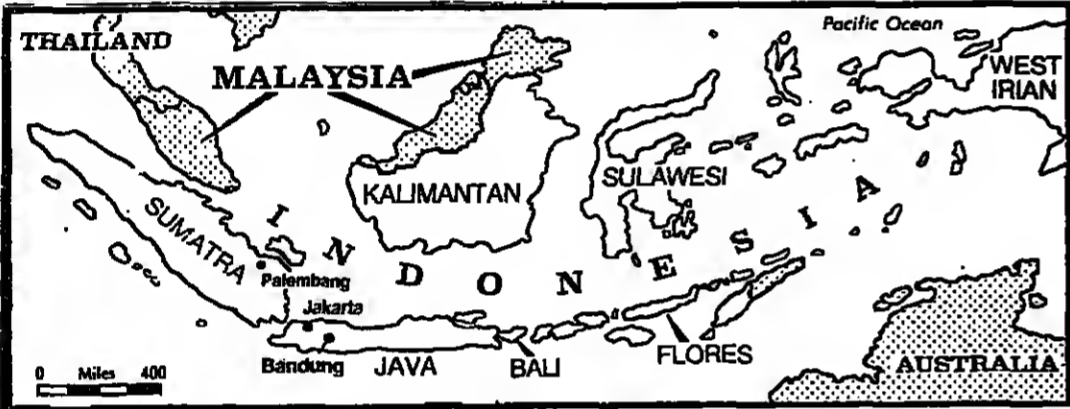
The 2,500 sq. km. of farmland that lie within the Jatiluhur district make up 3 per cent of Indonesia's rice fields and produce 8 per cent of its harvest.

The Jatiluhur project has produced some measurable results. There is more food than before local consumption and for selling. This has brought such prosperity to the area resident says proudly: "There are now 56 motorcycles and one car in my village."

Even here, however, the situation is not without its negative side. Jatiluhur has a me-



A zigzag pattern of terraced rice paddies glistens on Bali.



A father and his child from Bali.



On Bali, one of 13,000 islands that make up Indonesia, a duck "shepherd" heads across a rice paddy at dawn.

chanised rice mill run by the village association. And while nearly everyone agrees that it is a faster, cheaper and more efficient method of bulking the harvested rice than manual labour used to be, it has put the women of the village out of work. Once they hulled the rice at the rate of 2 kgs. a day, keeping a small portion as their pay.

At the same time, many of the landless field-hands who used to harvest the rice by means of a small tool held in the palm — earning as little as 33 cents a day in the process — have been rendered jobless by the adoption of a larger and more efficient sickle.

What ultimately is needed, say some economists, is new labour-intensive industry that can use the unemployed.

Despite improved crop yields, construction of new roads and schools, and the introduction of an increasing number of consumer goods into the countryside, they say, migration to the cities can be expected to continue unless there is more serious discussion and careful planning of the kinds of large and small industries that can provide new jobs for displaced workers.

Says one expert, looking at the problem: "There is no going backwards."



An elderly woman hulls rice in the fields.

Soviet economic indicators fall below expected 1976 figures

MOSCOW, (C-SM) — More evidence that some radically new economic thinking is needed in the Soviet Union ... a damper on Soviet ambitions to catch up with the U.S. economy ... more long lines ahead for weary Soviet shoppers outside meat and vegetable shops. . . .

These appear to be the main implications emerging from the long lists of figures summing up the performance of the Soviet economy in 1976. The figures were published here last month.

In several important areas, the Kremlin has grounds for disappointment, Western analysts believe. Hopes to step up the productivity of each worker fell short of target and are well below the 1975 figure.

Shortages of meat, evident here since feed grain ran short after the disastrous harvest of 1975, are confirmed in figures that contradict the picture painted by Agriculture Minister Valentin Mesyats a few weeks before.

And a series of 1976 goals either was barely met or not met at all — even though the goals themselves had been reduced to some of the lowest levels since World War II.

There were some successes. Grain production was an all-time record, now put at 224 million tonnes, 200,000 tonnes higher than Mr. Mesyats had indicated.

Energy results were promising: The Soviets stayed ahead of the United States in oil production by raising production last year by almost 6 per cent to 520 million tonnes. Coal and natural gas production also showed gains.

Generally, however, Western analysts say it will be much harder now for Moscow not only to achieve its own goals for the current five-year period ending in 1980, but also to close the gap between itself and the United States.

The declared Soviet aim is to equal by 1980 the U.S. output of 1976.

In Washington and elsewhere, analysts have long noted the Kremlin's reluctance to shake up the system with new ideas. At the 25th party congress a year ago premier Alexei Kosygin called for greater productivity and efficiency, less waste and steady, purposeful growth.

He seemed to be saying that growth might be slower but more measured. It was clear that upon increased productivity lay hopes for good growth in a range of areas, given lower investments and competing sectors clamouring for greater shares of a finite economy.

So the labour-productivity figure for 1976 was watched closely. It turned out to have risen only 3.3 per cent, the smallest increase for at least 25 years, observers say. It was just below last year's performance of a 5.9 per cent rise.

Figures on meat also aroused unusual interest. Mr. Mesyats had indicated that production was higher than in 1975. Western analysts failed to see how this could be so. It turns out that production was down

more than 14 per cent at 13.3 million tonnes.

Despite enormous efforts, farmers did not increase cattle herds. They did hold onto steady, however. Numbers of sheep and goats declined; pigs were higher — no mean achievement.

Because of early frosts, fewer potatoes were available or sold in state stores last year. No figures were given for private markets, where many women go for potatoes and other fruit and vegetables.

State shop sales of fruit dropped 6 per cent, confirming poor crops. Although meat sales were down, fish jumped 14 per cent.

Basic economic barometres were lower than hoped for last year. Industrial production (4.8 per cent) surpassed the reduced goal of 4.3 per cent, but it was well below the increase last year (7.5 per cent).

The closest figure the Soviets have to gross national product is national income. It rose 5 per cent — below the target of 5.4 per cent, though a 1 per cent recovery from 1975.

Particularly striking were the low productivity rises in construction (up 3.3 per cent

against a target of 5.5) railroads (up 1.3 per cent, against a target of 3).

On the brighter side, a cultural output was up 4 per cent (last year it fell 6 per cent). Foreign-trade turnover was up only 10 per cent, out one-third the increase 1975, reflecting lower grain purchases among other items.

Car production was up per cent at 1,239,000.

Rounding out a gloomy summer outlook was light industry (consumer goods) which barely achieved the reduced target of 2.7 per cent, industry rose 5.5 per cent (target: 4.9).

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OLMAR SHARIF
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Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠1063
♥64
♦A4
♣A109632

WEST EAST
♥K74 ♠J985
♦Q103 ♣J852
♠J1052 ♦K97
♥K74 ♣Q8

SOUTH
♠AQ2
♥AK97
♦Q863
♣J5

The bidding:
South West North East
1NT Pass 3NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Two of ♣.

"Second hand low" is a sound principle. However, there are cases where it is correct for second hand to play high. Study this deal and decide whether West should play high or low when he is put to the test in the club suit.

North-South bid quickly to their no trump game. Even had South made the alternative opening bid of one heart because of his weakness in clubs, his side would surely still have arrived at the nine-trick game. West's lead of a low diamond was fortuitous—it attacked the only entry to dummy's long clubs. Declarer played low from dummy, East won the king and returned the suit, driving out the ace. Declarer crossed to his hand with the king of hearts and led the jack of

clubs. Should West cover or duck? Decide for yourself before reading on.

Let us consider what might happen in both cases. If West plays low and East wins the queen, declarer will repeat the club finesse when he next gains the lead. That will enable him to bring in five club tricks and his contract.

If West plays the king, declarer cannot afford to win the ace, for then his club suit will be shut out. However, he can let West hold the trick, win any return and then lead another club. If South elects to repeat the finesse, East will win the queen and the club suit will again be shut out, and this time declarer will not have scored a club trick. But what if declarer decides to go up with the ace of clubs on the second round? That will drop East's queen and allow declarer to run the club suit. But at least this defense will force declarer to guess at his second turn.

On the surface, therefore, it seems right for West to play high. But that is not so. The winning defense is for West to follow low and for East to refuse to win the trick! That way, declarer can score two club tricks but no more, and the contract will be defeated.

Here's a rule of thumb: When dummy has a long suit, second hand should play an honor if it is doubleton but play low when it is twice guarded.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



Snowbound American scene -- Peterborough, New Hampshire -- A reminder of what has just passed.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A number of delays and annoyances could stand in the way of gaining your objectives at this time. Follow the dictates of your conscience all day for best results.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have to be very careful in the handling of duties today to be free of trouble. A higher-up can be of great assistance at this time.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make new contacts who can be helpful to you in your line of endeavor. Sidestep one who has an eye on your assets.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Use new methods in the handling of routine duties and get excellent results. Strive for more harmony with family members.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Remove any obstacles in the path of your progress and carry through intelligently. Improve the state of your health.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) The afternoon is best time for enjoying the company of congenials since you have important business to handle early in the day.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure to avoid a questionable person who could lead you in the wrong direction. Take no chances with your reputation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Long-time desires can be gained by using wisdom. Avoid a tendency to criticize others. Relax at home tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be very careful in motion today and avoid possible accident. Don't neglect important correspondence. Be wise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Money matters should be uppermost on your mind today so that you can improve your position in life.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get rid of any negative thoughts and think along constructive lines now for best results in career matters.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Concentrate on how to have greater abundance in the days ahead. Evening is the best time to clear up a problem with mate.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be careful in dealing with others today since the wrong word could touch off an unfortunate argument. Know what your aims are.

GRAFFITI
EMPLOYEES
DON'T TURN
IN DUPLICATE
SUGGESTIONS--
THE BOSS
ALREADY KNOWS
WHERE HE
CAN GO

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

QASUW
[] [] [] [] [] []

GHEED
[] [] [] [] [] []

SEECIX
[] [] [] [] [] []

BELBUB
[] [] [] [] [] []

Print answer here: [] [] [] [] [] []

Sunday's Jumbles: WEIGH DITTO HEIFER ASTRAY
Answer: Score under a hundred!—EIGHTY

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

RICH MAN POOR MAN :
CHAPTER 7

Tom continues his search for his wife and entangles with a crime organization from which he is obliged to run, to save his life.

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PEANUTS

THIS IS MY REPORT ON OUR RECENT FIELD TRIP...

I HAVE A TERRIFYING STORY TO TELL! A STORY OF A DARING RESCUE!

A RESCUE FROM THE ROOF OF A BARN WHERE MY SWEETHEART WAS...

I'M NOT YOUR SWEETHEART!!

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

BACK AGAIN!

The Jordan Times is pleased to tell its readers that it is now able to resume publication of the daily crossword. Again, we apologise for keeping our crossword fans waiting so long.

ACROSS: 1. Balmorhan, 5. Art exhibition, 10. Bath, 11. Unruffled, 13. Cuckooing, 14. Whirled, 16. Coagulate, 17. Droop, 18. Crooked, 19. Apparent, 21. Muck, 22. Anzi, 23. Butterfly, 24. Stinger, 27. Young seal, 28. Mail, 29. Attend church, 33. Flattery, 34. Calend, 35. Medieval king, 36. Mobil home, 38. Constellation, 39. Agony, 40. Mexican laborer, 41. Stop, 42. Overturn, 1. Sweet and blue flowers, 2. Peep show, 3. Seed, 4. Jewel, 5. Short fast race, 6. With, 7. Recent, 8. Oasis, 9. Foolish person, 12. Bowler, 15. Stamer, 17. Slab, 20. Emporium, 21. Openings, 23. Irrational number, 24. Detect, 25. Watered silk, 26. Coney, 27. Skimmer, 29. In what place, 30. Employer, 31. Mass of metal, 32. Showy flower, 34. Deer track, 37. Formality, Wallaba

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OH YOU DOLL KISS KISS!

MADGE REALLY LIKED YOUR VALENTINE, EH, GROVER?

WOW! DID SHE EVER!

BEATS ME WHY? ... A DOZEN RED WORMS TIED INTO THE SHAPE OF A HEART... BLAAAK!

MUTT AND JEFF

MUTT, YOU GOT OUT OF THE HOUSE WITHOUT THE SWEET WOMAN KNOWING IT!

SHUSH, YEH!

BUT HOW DID YOU DO IT? I WENT UP TO THE ATTIC, GOT OUT ON THE ROOF AND CAME DOWN THE WATER DRAIN PIPE!

GOSH, I KNOW YOU GOT THINNER BUT ---

Soares begins European tour to win support for Portugal's EEC entry

LISBON, Feb. 14 (R). — Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares began a West European tour in London today, convinced he can win support for his country's entry into the Common Market.

At a weekend meeting of the National Committee of his Socialist Party, Dr. Soares voiced optimism once again that Portugal will be successful with an application for full EEC membership that is expected shortly after he has completed a tour of all nine Com-

mon Market capitals next month. Earlier he told young Socialists: "We are a European country, and this is our European hour."

But the prime minister, whose seven-month-old minority government faces severe economic problems and a first major clash with organized labour, made no attempt to hide the difficulties ahead. He told his supporters that time was pressing for the young Portuguese democracy. Neighbouring Spain was due to hold elections in May and would also ask for entry into the Common Market. Portugal did not want to lag behind, he said.

USSR bars 2 Norwegian diplomats from Moscow

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (R). — The Soviet Union today ordered a Norwegian diplomat out of Moscow and said another currently outside the country would not be allowed to return. The move was clearly a response to Norway's expulsion last month of six Soviet officials, including a correspondent of the Tass news agency from Oslo.

Mugos had to leave the Soviet Union and first Secretary K. Hauge, presently abroad, would not be allowed to return, the Foreign Ministry told the ambassador, according to Tass. It was believed to be the first expulsion order served on a European diplomat by the Soviet Union since the European Security Conference in Helsinki in 1975.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

Carter's energy policy will be conservationist

By Georges Deschodt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AFP). — It is becoming increasingly certain that President Carter will build his April energy programme around the theme of conservation. White House Energy Advisor James Schlesinger has several times stressed the need for conservation.

There are two basic reasons for this: (1) It ought to be easy to effect savings in a country where per capita consumption is, for example, twice that in West Germany. (2) Conservation is seen as the best short term way of coping with present shortages, since measures to boost natural gas and nuclear power out-

put will take years to produce results. The appetite of the Americans for energy is shown in statistics for 1973. In that year they used the equivalent of almost 12 tons of coal per person, as against a figure of 5.8 tons in West Germany, 4.4 tons in France and 3.6 tons in Japan. This high consumption has long been a feature of the American way of life. The automobile is regarded as indispensable for suburban households.

They need the car for going to the shopping centre, because the old-style "corner shop" has virtually disappeared. They need it, too, for getting to and from work in many cities where public transport is far from satisfactory. But the Americans have got used to driving short distances, even though doctors advise them to walk for their health. Local authorities, noting that cars are used so much, see no urgent reason to improve public transportation.

Israeli government, unions agree on freeze till June 30

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (R). — The government and Israel's Trade Union Federation signed an agreement today to freeze wages, prices and taxes until June 30 in an attempt to break a steep spiral of inflation and calm growing labour unrest. Inflation last year ran nearly as high as 40 per cent.

Some trade unions also opposed the wage freeze part of the deal. The agreement, worked out in Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's office after a day of frantic consultations, freezes all prices except of seasonal fruit and vegetables. No government or municipal taxes will be raised, and no new wages talks will be started.

The agreement faced immediate trouble on the labour front. The 15,000-strong Engineers' Union said it would go ahead with a one-day strike on Thursday and academics in government service said they would join the engineers. Hospital maintenance workers and Tax Department employees also said they would not back down from demands for salary increases.

Yadlin pleads guilty on corruption charges

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (Agencies) — The man once chosen to head the Bank of Israel, Asher Yadlin, pleaded guilty on corruption charges here today and said he gave the money to the election campaign fund of the ruling Labour Party.

Mr. Yadlin said he acted "under constant pressure" from the late Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir and the present Minister, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, who was then party treasurer. Accepting responsibility for a series of bribery and fraud cases involving some 150,000 Israeli pounds, he said "I managed to find millions which financed the Labour Party's activities" at the time of the 1973 general election. Mr. Yadlin was arrested several months ago after a police investigation of press allegations.

He had a heart attack in prison following the suicide in December of his friend the Housing Minister Avraham Ofer, who had been accused in the press of corruption on what police later said were largely unsubstantiated grounds. Mr. Yadlin was director of the Workers' Sick Fund of the Histadrut, the Israeli federation of labour, when the government chose him as next governor of the Bank of Israel.

Israel holds talks in Washington over U.S. veto of Kfir jet sales

TEL AVIV, Feb. 14 (AFP). — The chairman of the Israeli Aeronautics Industry headed a trade delegation to Ecuador after the U.S. vetoed the sale by Israel to Ecuador of Kfir jet fighters, it was learned here yesterday.

A spokesman for the industry told AFP that Israel was also holding talks in Washington to get the decision modified. The U.S. ban on sales of the jet, which was equipped with American-built engines, dealt a serious blow to Israeli exporters. The Trade Federation, said the spokesman, would spare no effort to safeguard aeronautic exports in general and Kfir sales in particular.

Makarios: Cypriot talks' agreement includes compromises by both sides

NICOSIA, Feb. 14 (R). — An agreement to reopen the Vienna talks on the political future of Cyprus contains compromises by both the Greek- and Turkish-Cypriots, according to Archbishop Makarios, the Cypriot President.

The precise terms of the agreement — reached on Saturday at a four-hour meeting between Archbishop Makarios, Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash and U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim — have not been announced. But Archbishop Makarios told a press conference yesterday that he made a "serious concession" in agreeing that the negotiations should aim to set up a Cyprus state organised on a federal "bi-communal" basis.

well, it would probably take a year or 18 months to reach a settlement. The Vienna talks, which broke down in total deadlock last February, are now due to reconvene at the end of March under Mr. Waldheim's auspices. Meanwhile, Seventy-year-old Mr. Clark Clifford sets off for Cyprus tomorrow on a fact-finding mission that marks the return to world politics of a top Washington insider. Mr. Clifford was one of the late President Truman's closest advisers, a President Kennedy confidante and President Lyndon Johnson's last secretary of defence.

Mr. Denkash has been demanding what he describes as a "bi-zonal" system under which the central government would have only weak powers. The Archbishop said he felt the Turkish-Cypriots made their concessions on the principles of territory and freedom of settlement. The Greek-Cypriots want the return of a significant part of the land occupied by the Turkish army after its 1974 invasion and now inhabited by Turkish-Cypriots.

Mr. Denkash said yesterday that concessions were necessary for a political settlement, adding: "I would say there was considerable movement by the Greek side in the right direction." He said that even if all went

Now, with the Democratic Party again in power, the veteran lawyer is once more at work for the White House. This time he will be making a two-week Cyprus visit to determine what, if anything, President Carter's administration can do to help bring about a permanent settlement on the divided island.

RHODESIA'S OUTSPOKEN BISHOP APPEALS AGAINST JAIL SENTENCE

SALISBURY, Feb. 14 (R). — Roman Catholic Bishop Donald Lamont appealed today to Rhodesia's Appeal Court against a 10-year jail sentence for not telling the security forces about black nationalist guerrilla activity. Bishop Lamont, 65, pleaded guilty in Umtali Regional Court last year to four charges of failing to report the presence of guerrillas or of inciting others not to report their presence.

The Indian national news agency Samachar yesterday learned "authoritatively" that the proposal had been found to be not practical. The debate was suggested in a letter to Mrs. Gandhi by the General Secretary of the newly formed non-Communist Janata (People's) Party, I. K. Advani, on the eve of next month's parliamentary poll. He released the letter to the press on Saturday. In a separate development, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad was buried with full state honours yesterday in the grounds of a small New Delhi mosque where he prayed regularly for many years.

Euro-Arab dialogue's communiqué shows opinion differences on status of PLO

TUNIS, Feb. 14 (R). — Arab League and European Common Market negotiators ended a session of their "Euro-Arab Dialogue" yesterday after an all-night session that yielded only meagre results and failed to resolve differences on economic issues and the Palestinian statehood. The divergences between the 20-member Arab League and the nine Common Market states emerged from a 13-page communiqué issued yesterday morning after the all-night bargaining.

The European side "restated its view that solution to the conflict in the Middle East will be possible only if the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to give effective expression to its national identity is translated in fact," yesterday's communiqué said. Much of the discussions, over three days, centred on the EEC attitude to a Middle East settlement. Conference sources said that, although the EEC held firm, the Arabs were "pleased by the publicity given the Palestine issue" by the talks here.

The community side is ready to continue the dialogue for largely economic reasons, and their speeches in Tunis reflected their emphasis on this aspect of Euro-Arab cooperation. Essentially, the community wants to create closer economic ties between the two sides so that it becomes in the Arabs' own interests to maintain oil supplies to the EEC. The nine are also interested in opening up Arab markets for their exports to help cut their trade deficit with Arab states which totalled \$9 billion in 1975.

At the same time, the community would like to encourage further investments of surplus Arab petrodollars in Europe. But despite the interest of both sides to continue the dialogue, neither side has actually paid out money for planned projects and no binding commitments have so far been made. The first hard cash — \$20 million — is likely to be committed by the two sides when they next meet at the dialogue's General Committee in Brussels in September. The Arabs will put up \$15 million and the EEC the rest. The money will go towards financing preliminary studies for development projects in Arab lands. The nine continue to oppose Arab requests for a "special and preferential" collective trade agreement between the nine and all Arab countries and for their investments in Europe to be protected against inflation and monetary erosion.

WALL STREET REPORT

A late afternoon rally lifted prices to a good gain in moderate trading Monday on the New York stock exchange, where the industrial average closed about seven points higher. The market was in the doldrums throughout most of the session but recovered suddenly during the last two hours.

Gainers led losers at the bell by a small 734 to 685 margin. Auto, steel, chemical and aircraft issues registered some steady gains along with aluminium and machinery shares. At the close the industrial average shows at 938.33, a gain of 6.81 points: Transp at 223.74, a loss of 0.50; utilities at 105.89, a loss of 0.19, 19,230,000 shares changed hands of which 4,540,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Shares took a further battering Monday as sterling sharply extended its recent downturn due to the growing opposition of unions to continued wage restraint and the announcement of the worst trade deficit for Britain in January since November 1974. Heavy selling brought losses reaching two pounds in gilt-edged stocks. The sell-off hit industrials just as hard. By the close the Financial Times index had plunged 15.2 points to 366.3.

Among leaders to slide by up to twenty pence were Beecham, Glaxo, ICI, Unilever and Pilkington. The depression spread to foods, breweries, buildings, stores, textiles, electricals and ship-pings. Banks, including Hong Kong and Shanghai, and properties similarly suffered. Oils were sharply down in the wake of British Petroleum — down more than twenty pence. Eastern issues were also generally weaker with Canon, Honda, Jardine Matheson, Hong Kong Land, and Sime Darby. Guthrie eased in rubbers although Consolidated Plantations went against the lower trend. In contrast, golds improved along with the bullion prices. With the metal value jumping to a new record on the metal exchange, tins such as Ayer Hitam went ahead.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

SANAA, Feb. 14 (R). — An eight-nation conference here on maritime wealth in the Red Sea is discussing setting up marine science stations in some of the ports of the region, conference sources said yesterday. The week-long conference which opened here Saturday is being attended by delegates from Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan, Jordan, Somalia, Southern Yemen and the host country, Yemen. It is also attended by representatives from the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The sources said that conference had also discussed the possible expansion of facilities now existing in Adaba, Jordan; Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; Port Sudan, Sudan; and Ghar-daga and Suez in Egypt. The conference is sponsored by the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (AESCO).

MUWAIT, Feb. 14 (R). — Kuwait yesterday decided to increase the state's contribution to the capital of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development by 45 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$90 million). A spokesman for the fund said the new contribution would raise Kuwait's share in the Kuwait-based pan-Arab fund to 76 million dinars, representing 19 per cent of the fund's capital of 400 million dinars (\$800 million).

BRUSSELS, Feb. 14 (R). — Common Market ministers today examined new proposals for higher food prices which have already brought protests from farmers who believe the increases are not large enough. Agriculture and finance ministers began separate meetings to examine an average three per cent rise the EEC Executive Commission wants in prices paid to farmers. But the farmers, through their Brussels lobby organisation COPA, have asked for a 7.4 per cent rise and the West German Farmers' Association denounced the commission's new price package as "totally unreasonable."

ABU DHABI, Feb. 14 (R). — Health ministers of the seven Gulf Arab states started a three-day conference here today aimed at expanding cooperation between them in the fields of health and medicine. Officials said the conference's agenda included the streamlining of health codes, cooperation in fighting epidemics, such as malaria, co-ordinated drug purchasing policies and the setting up of a Gulf nursing college.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

USAKA, Zambia, Feb. 14 (AFP). — Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny will visit Zambia and other Southern African countries from the second week in March, a Soviet embassy spokesman confirmed here today. Negotiations were still under way to set exact dates for the Soviet head of state's visits to the various African capitals, the spokesman said.

DAR ES SALAAM, Feb. 14 (R). — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere yesterday carried out a major reshuffle of his government, promoting 38-year-old Defence Minister Edward Sokoine to Prime Minister in place of Mr. Rashidi Kawawa. The reshuffle appeared to be a major demotion for Mr. Kawawa, 51, who also lost the post of second vice president which he has held for 12 years.

TOKYO, Feb. 14 (AFP). — Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda today denied reports that the Japanese government had agreed in principle to a United States plan to phase out American ground troops from South Korea. He told parliament he had exchanged views with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale on the U.S. military strength in South Korea when they met here late last month. But he added that Japan would not intervene in the problem, which he said primarily concerned South Korea and the United States.

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 14 (R). — Signs of some ill-feeling towards the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Mengistu Halle-Mariam as Ethiopian head of state emerged today in spite of warnings about a stiff crackdown on opposition. Small demonstrations involving mainly students were reported from several parts of the city over the weekend following Friday's announcement that the 39-year-old colonel had been made chairman of the ruling Military Council, the "Dergue."

ATHENS, Feb. 14 (R). — A small home-made bomb went off yesterday inside an Athens cinema showing the film "Victory at Entebbe", a police spokesman said here. The bomb damaged the projection room. A second explosive device was found yesterday, in another cinema showing the same film, but military experts removed and defused it. Last month Greek cinemas stopped showing the film, dramatising the Israeli release of hostages from Uganda last year, following threats by an underground group.

Following are parts of the final text of the communiqué issued in Tunis at the end of the Euro-Arab dialogue Sunday: "Both sides noted with satisfaction the positive spirit, the objectivity and frankness characterizing this meeting, which they are agreed has succeeded in cementing the idea of the dialogue, strengthening its foundations and promoting and better acquainting both sides with the areas of joint cooperation. The meeting embodied the joint political will of both sides as underlined by the foreign ministers of the European group at their meeting in London on Jan. 31 and the Arab foreign ministers in their Cairo meeting on Jan. 15. "This meeting provided both sides with the opportunity to exchange views on all aspects of Euro-Arab cooperation, political, economic, social and cultural. Both sides examined carefully each other's positions and considered extensively a number of important topics related to these aspects of their cooperation. "Both sides emphasised their great concern about security in the Middle East and its implications for Europe world security. They expressed full awareness of the dangers inherent in the persistence of the current situation and of their mutual interest in the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. "Both sides explained their views on the Middle East problem, including the question of Palestine. They noted with great interest the statements

made by each other in this respect. They reaffirmed that a solution to the question of Palestine based on the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is a crucial factor in achieving a just and lasting peace. "The European side expressed its conviction that the principles included in the declaration of Nov. 6, 1973, are the basis for the establishment of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, a basic element of a Middle East peace settlement and these principles must be taken as a whole. The European side restated its view that a solution of the conflict in the Middle East will be possible only if the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to give effective expression to its national identity is translated in fact. "The European side reiterated the concern of the nine over the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories since 1967. They maintained that the Fourth Geneva Convention was applicable to the occupied territories and opposed the policy of establishing settlements there, which can only prejudice the prospect for peace. They were also opposed to any moves to alter unilaterally the status of Jerusalem. The Arab side expressed its appreciation of this situation. "The European side welcomed the improved situation Lebanon and expressed support for its independence, unity and territorial integrity."

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